BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth as Sinth area—This Evening.—"Otherlo," Mr. Edwin Booth as lago. and Staticarca.—This Evening.—"Otherlo." Mr. Edwin Booth as Ingo.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cer. Eighth-ave, and Twen-chindat.—This Evening at 8.—"The Tempest." Mr. W. Davidge. NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at 14.—Bialey's stignal Japanese Troupe. "All Right."
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BEST PIANO NOW MANUFACTURED.

ANNOUNCEMENT. interest felt in the remarkable "Romance," The Dead Letter, will be answered by its early reproduction in the columns ILLUMINATED WESTERS WORLD,

the publishers of which have obtained the exclusive right to such republication. It will now be given as originally written, and as it was before the parties supposed to be implicated or concerned attempted its suppression. The entire edition, some Sfly thousand, which had been printed in book form, has been estirely withdrawn from the trade, and the story can only be obtained as above. The Dead Letter is a tale of blood-of love so strong, so true-of devoted frieudship so disinterested, and of buman sagneity in following up the almost invisible trail of wrong and crime, so esticing that few minds can resist the fascination of the story. The ciliton commencing the story of The Dead Letter will be ac-companied with a beautiful Cartoon printed in Oil Colors. of "Opera Bouffe on the Holling Deep," Hoxi2 luches to size, in which the artist has introduced several well-known characters.

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Yo clothing hars, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insacr Powers. It will do

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

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Advertisements for this week's issue of THE SEELY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Dog Price \$2 per line.

THE TRIBUNE will commence, on or about June 1st, the publication in weekly chapters of a treatise by its Editor on Political Economy, designed more especially to elucidate and defend the policy of Pro-TECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY. He expects to bring the work within the compass of twenty to twentyfive chapters of three or four columns each, and to treat the subject with such simplicity and directness that few can read these essays without at least realizing that the Protective policy is either grossly misunderstood or deliberately misrepresented by the champions of Free Trade. The public shall, at all events, realize that we, who stand for Protection, habitually read and try to comprehend our adversaries, while they ignore our writings and grossly caricature our arguments.

These essays will ultimately be printed together; but, in view of the desperate efforts of the Free Traders to forestall opinion and try to wrest a verdict from a public which has not heard the case argued, we ask the friends of Protection to aid us in giving these essays, as they originally fall from the press, a general diffusion. We shall print more than Two Hundred Thousand copies of each in our regular editions; but we hope they will receive a still wider dissemination through the formation of new clubs (which we supply at a fraction over the cost of white have these essays from the outset must transmit their orders by the 1st of June.

The reorganization of the Police Board lingers, and a protracted contest is threatened. Can we afford it?

A Fire Commission for Brooklyn was created by our late Legislature, with a distinct understanding that it was to be composed of two members of each political party. The Sunday Mcreury now announces that this understanding is to be repudiated, and that it has been "informally determined" by the Democratic office-holders to whom the choice was confided that the Commissioners are to be Hugh McLaughlin, Frederick S. Massey, Rodney Thursby (Democrats). and Anthony F. Campbell (sort o' Republican). There is a Water and Sewerage Commission created by a like act of the late Legislature, under like pledges, which we presume will be likewise repudiated. Go ahead, gentlemen! This is none of our funeral!

The Tenure-of-Civil-Offices Act was compromised by conference committees into a shape which we characterized at the time as an example of very bungling legislation. We have already an instance of its practical workings in the refusal of the Washington Postmaster to surrender his office to the successor appointed by the President, on the ground that he cannot be removed, under the law, but only suspended on charges duly stated. Without saving at the first blush that the incumbent is wrong or right in this, we may say that Congress ought to have made the law so plain that the question could not have arisen. The way to meet difficulties is to surmount, not dodge them; and dodging generally postpones, only to complicate a trouble that might have been promptly

Whether or not the Washington printers, forming the Columbia Typographical Union, shall admit themselves into son of Mr. Frederick Douglass, is a question that has created some stir, and has finally been postponed until the 19th of June. As the National Typographical Union meets in Albany some days before that date, we presume it will take the opportunity to settle this question for the printers of Washington, and those of the whole country as well, in accordance with the liberal principles that should govern so enlightened a craft. Meanwhile it is noteworthy that the rolls of the New-York Union already contain the names of women printers, and, if we are not mistaken, negro compositors at one point in the South have received the recognition of the local Association.

Instead of the concourse of a million or two opposed to the payment of taxes, which we expected to hear of as bursting out the walls of Mr. Cooper's hall, we are amazed to find that only a beggarly score of anti-tax-payers rallied, last Saturday, at the sound of Prof. Wilcox's tocsin. We can think of but one explanation of this marvelous phenomenon. The eradite Professor had likewise summoned them to the previous Woman's Rights meetings, and they had not yet recovered from their exertions in those energetic assemblages. We are sure that the next effort will receive the distinguished consideration it so eminently deserves. Meantime the small band of the faithful began right. They passed resolntions against all taxes, and made Professor Wilcox President of their permanent organization. This is as it should be.

We beg the attention of journals which think Georgia as safe as New-York for the expression of political opinions to our dispatches from Atlanta. The fact that two more men have been murdered is not in itself specially startling; we may hear to-morrow of a murder within a stone's throw of Printing-House-square, and while human nature is as it is, some offenses must needs come everywhere But Mr. Stone was an expelled member of the Georgia Legislature, against whom threats had been made on account of his political action. Similar threats, on similar grounds, had been made against Mr. Joseph Atkins; so of Doctor Ayer; so of Mr. Atkins's negro-driver; so of several others. Yet these men, one after another, are murdered, while those not conspicuous in political movements seem as safe as in New-York; and we are still asked to believe that the assassinations are not for political reasons. Can any reasoning man so regard them?

The whole country has, for some time, been beseeching the State of Delaware to abolish the pillory and whipping-post, if not for its own sake, then at least for the national reputation in other parts of the world, and especially in Timbuctoo and the Cannibal Islands. But the Delaware tribes, so far from frater-

at the present term of the Court. Our correspondent explains elsewhere who some of these convicts are, and what are their offences. Wa expect to hear pretty soon that the judicial authorities have established a sweet and lovely rack in the prison; that a few old steel boots for torture have been imported from Scotland; that a neat variety of thumb-screws and like dainty utensils has been manufactured; and that a State Commission will soon proceed to Spain to buy up those delicate implements of the Inquisition which may have escaped the destruction of that institution. The barbarity of the whipping-post is of an unenlightened and unscientific kind. There are hundreds of exquisite ways of making a convict howl or faint with intolerable anguish, of which Delaware seems never to have heard. If torture is still to be resorted to by the Delawares, they should bring to the aid of their fine natural ferocity an adequate knowledge of the mechanical powers, and of human capacity for suffering.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The President's Proclamation, herewith given, eems to us to have hit the golden mean betwixt intermeddling in local matters and refusing the People a fair opportunity to establish free, liberal, republican government. The Virginia Convention decreed the adoption by that State of the division into Townships which has ever prevailed throughout the Free States. As this is new to Virginia, many of her people cherish very strong prejudices against it, and Gen. Grant was urged to submit this to a separate vote of her people. He judged, however, -and we think wisely-that it was not of such vital concern-not so essential to public security and personal rights-as to require such submission; so he leaves it to stand paper) for The Weekly Tribune. Whoever would or fall with the body of the Constitution. On the other hand, he directs the separate submission of the two clauses which (in substance) exclude from office every person who bore arms in support of the late Rebellion, or, having previously taken an official oath of fidelity to the Union, has held office or exercised authority under a hostile government. These two clauses, if ratified, would exclude from all posts under the State a large majority of those who have any experience as legislative, executive or judicial functionaries, and confine the selection of State officers almost wholly to the inexperienced and presumptively less intelligent portion of the community. If a majority of the voters see fit to affirm and uphold this sweeping proscription, they can of course do so; but they need not do it in order to vote themselves back into the Union; and for the privilege of voting for Reconstruction and at the same time against such Proscription they are indebted to the wisdom and moderation of the President.

And now we appeal to the regular Republican organization in the State to throw Proscription overboard frankly and forever. Let them do so, and they can bardly fail to carry the State and enjoy the credit of bringing it loyally back into the Union. If they do not, they practically resolve that the canvass before them is to be one of intense rancor and bitterness; and they subject the Blacks to a counterproscription most damaging to them and inimi cal to the general well-being. Of the Blacks, we presume two-thirds live on the lands of and are employed by, or in some manner dependent on, those whom these proscriptive clauses would exclude from all important public trusts. To vote to ratify these clauses to proclaim a social war between the mansion and the cottage. It is to provoke what will in fully half the State be practically an antagonism of races. The Blacks are already much the weaker race-inferior in numbers, in property, in social position, in edneation, and in familiarity with public affairs. It is inevitable that this disparity should be aggravated by the deluge of White immigration just beginning to pour into the State from both Europe and the North. If the Blacks are to-day four-tenths of the population, it is morally certain that they will be less than a fourth in 1870 and hardly a fifth in 1890. We all know that "bloody instructions return to "plague the inventor," and that a proscription of Whites by Blacks will surely be avenged four-fold in the not distant future. Policynay, safety-concurring with sound republican principle in dictating that the Blacks, themselves so recently emancipated, should decline to impose disabilities upon others, we urge that the Republican leaders should promptly and fully relieve them from the imputation of even wishing to do so, by publicly throwing overboard the clauses excepted by the President's Proclamation. If they do so, they can probably earry the State; if they do not, they are very likely to lose it. And there is little time left for hesitation in the premises, as the election is to take place on Monday, the 6th of

FINANCIAL FLOUNDERING.

The Times has discovered a new objection to Mr. Boutwell's plan of using the Public Money to pay the Public Debt-viz., we are buying it up at a heavy premium! Just listen!

"As now applied, the sinking fund process involves ne element of cost which its eulogists conveniently "As now applied, the salarity culogists conveniently one element of cost which its culogists conveniently overlook. The bends are at a premium in the market overlook. The bends are tary must pay. Thus the overlook. The bonds are at a premium in the line and this premium the Secretary must pay. Thus the million bought on Wednesday actually cost the Government \$1,125,670—the \$155,670 being a bonus paid to creditors for the relinquishment of bonds maturing fifteen years hence, or thereabout. This additional cost must be borne in mild as a set-off to the alleged saving of interest, which is extolled as a marvel of official economy." Comments by The Tribune.

The National Debt is payable in coin, and the Customs Revenue is collected in coin expressly to pay that Debt. (See Legal Tender act of Feb. 25, 1862.) Our surplus in the Treasury is consequently coin, and Eighty or Ninety Millions in amount. The Secretary sells \$1,000,000 per week of this coin-say at 138-and buys therewith One Million of bonds -say at 116. According to old-fashioned arithmetic, he has paid \$1,000,000 of six per cent. debt with \$1,000,000 in cash and put a surplus of \$220,000 (greenback) into the Treasury, to be used in meeting in part the current expenditures of the Government. We call this a decidedly good operation, and only marvel that he is not buying ten millions per week instead of one. The Times objects, and talks of "the element of "cost," paying \$155,070 bonus for the bonds, &c., &c. We knew that tastes must differ, but we supposed there was some stability in mathematics. Had the Secretary bought his bonds directly instead of indirectly with his surplus gold, what would have been the amount of "bonns paid to creditors" then?

-But The Times has a still further objection to the use of our surplus revenue to reduce our superabundant debt. Let us consider it.

Five copies or over, \$2 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time.

Weekly Tribune. Mall Subscribers, \$2 per anium. 5 copies, \$9; 10 copies, \$6 one address, \$1.50 cach fand one extra copy; 10 copies, to one address, \$1.25 cach (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1.25 cach (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1.25 cach (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1.25 cach (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1.25 cach (and one extra copy); 20 copies, to one address, \$1.25 cach (and one extra copy); 50 copies, to one addre

tax payers is, then, a delusion. The sinking fund opera-tion, if persisted in, will hasten the redemption of the on, if persisted in, will hasten the redemption of the onded debt; but during its continuance the tax-nayers ill experience no benefit. The amount of interest to be ald on account of the debt will remain unchanged.

"This fact it is which reputation in the banged.

"This fact it is which reputation. The country needs a financial policy that shall confer immediate benefit upon embarrassed trade and industry. It calls for reduced taxation as well as a revision of the system on which taxes are imposed. But the method adopted by Mr. Boutwell implies an undiminished burden of taxes. He requires not merely a revenue sufficient to carry on the Government, but one that shall yield a surplus applicable to the purchase of bonds. If allowed by Congress to go on, he will keep taxation at its present mark, for the purpose of paying off debt before it is due. The plan is an excellent one for those who hold the particular class of securities which the Secretary has selected for redeinption, but it presents a sorry prospect to the people." Comments by The Tribune.

The Times's real quarrel here is not with Secretary Boutwell but with the law of the land, whereof Mr. Boutwell is a servant. He has established no sinking fund-that wrong, if wrong it be, was done by the law of Feb. 25, 1862, which stands unrepealed on the statutebook, and binding on every branch of the Government. When Congress decided that a temporary departure from the general standard of value had been rendered necessary by the enormous demands of a trying exigency, it provided for our return to that standard after the exigency should have passed. To this end, it enacted that the interest on our Debt should be regularly paid in coin, collected at the Custom-Houses for the purpose, and that one per centum of the principal of our entire Debt should likewise be purchased up with said coin and held as a sinking fund in the manner to which The Times now objects. These provisions were then essential to the support of the National credit. They enabled us to borrow the enormous sums without which the Union must have been lost. Having saved the country by our pledges, shall we now coolly repudiate them? Suppose it were expedient (which we deny), would it be

of the honest and faith-keeping. We protest against transmitting the burden of this vast Debt to future generations. Let us resume paying it, and keep on paying till the last farthing is wiped out. We have already repealed a very large proportion of our War Taxes. If the Revenue can be honestly collected, we can soon abolish or reduce others. But let us in no case fail to proceed with the

regular, systematic reduction of our Debt. We are still paying six per cent, interest on the bulk of our Debt. It is an exorbitant rate to be paid by a Government so strong as ours, in a time of profound peace, with an ample Revenue and a large surplus in the Treasury. Much of that Debt is now within our reach, though The Times talks of it as having still fifteen years to run. We protest against the assumption that, after it has run five years, we are to go on paying six per cent. on it for the next fifteen years. The "Five-Twenties" were made such expressly that they might be funded at a lower rate after five years. The option on a large part of them has matured; we should be able to pay them off in a short Five or a long Four per cent. so fast as they come within reach. That we do not, is proof of incapacity or cowardice somewhere-we rejoice in the faith that it is no longer at the head of

the Treasury. Sava The Times :

THE TRIBUSE would make the failure to provide a taking found intherto a pretext for going wholesaic into he buying business now; the effect of which would be creatically to disregard the rule laid down by the law, and to convert the Secretary into a bull operator for the enefit of the bondholders."

-THE TRIBUNE would have the law obeyed. There stands the law on the statute-book, so plain that any one can understand it. Where is the Sinking Fund that it calls for? In the name of Public Faith, we demand that what was promised shall be made good. We have the cash in the Treasury which the law required to be collected in coin expressly that a Sinking Fund be created. Now we demand the Fund - just what the law promised, no less, no more. Mr. Boutwell has no dispensing power-he is appointed and paid expressly to enforce the laws, not to decide which shall be executed and which disbeyed. We do not say how large the Sinking Fund should now be; we do insist that it shall, so far as the Secretary has means, be made just what the law prescribes. When the Secretary has no more money, his power to buy will have been exhausted, and, until Congress provides more funds, he is free from responsipility. Not in behalf of the bondholders, but of the great body of our people, who are taxed to pay six per cent, on debts that should ere this have been funded at least as low as five, we demand implicit obedience to the law.

THE INDIANA CASE.

1. A majority in either branch of the Legislature of Indiana is Republican.

2. That majority decided and have voted to ratify the XVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

3. The Constitution of Indiana requires the presence of two-thirds of the members elected to either House to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. The Democratic minority of the Senate, eeing no other way to defeat the ratification, with the exception of two or three who represented doubtful districts, resigned, thus breaking the quorum. Those who resigned were re-

elected with little or no opposition. 5. The Legislature, which the resignation had suddenly broken up, was now reconstitutedthe Democratic minority refusing to come in till it had been stipulated by the Republicans that the XVth Amendment should not be acted on till a specified day, before which all other business could be finished. This engagement

6. Now the Amendment was taken up again, and the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions in each branch, thereupon proffered resignations, intending to break the

quorum. 7. In the Senate, the Democratic members kept on voting until the Constitutional Amendment came up, and acted as if they had precisely the same rights as other members. The moment the Amendment was reached they raised the point of order that no quorum was present, nearly all of them having resigned. The presiding officer ruled that, as no official notice of their resignation had been received, and as they had continued acting as members, he must treat them as such. Their theory of action was like that of the hunter who aimed at the animal in the distance so as to hit it if it was a deer and to miss it if it was a calf. This ingenious theory was not accepted, and the Amendment, on receiving the due majority, was sent to the other branch.

8. In the House the Governor's message, announcing the resignation of forty-two of its members, was received before the Amendment came up. One of the remaining Democrats raised the point of order that this left the body without a Constitutional quorum. The Speaker ruled that while, under the State requirements, 67 members were necessary for a quorum to do business, this was a measure sent from Congress, concerning the National Government, and that nothing required more than a major-

Appeal was taken, the Chair was sustained, and then, 54 members, (more than a majority,) being present, the amendment was ratified.

Hereupon, 9. The proper officers will doutbless certify, if they have not already certified, the fact of ratification, leaving its validity to be adjudged by the Federal Secretary of State or by Congress.

-Such, stated succinetly, are the facts in the Indiana case.

A FLASH OF MILITARY SENSE. The Picayune (New-Orleans) states that Gen. Reynolds, commanding the department of Texas, has adopted the following plan for protecting her northern and north-western frontiers

from savage incursions:

"Commanding officers of posts, within what may be termed the Indian range, are ordered to enroll the citizens of the counties embraced within the limits of their respective posts for service, in cooperation with the troops, against the marauding and murderous savages of the frontier. The order, we believe, but carries into effect an order of Gen. Canby's to the same purport. While out on service, the eurolled men will, only at the approval of the commanding officer of the post, receive forage, subsistence, and ammunition, and they must provide their own horses, but shall receive no pay."

We see no teachy why these men, should from savage incursions:

-We see no reason why these men should not be paid for rendering the country, at the command of its lawful authorities, an arduous, perilous service. They must leave their crops or their shops to ride night and day through forests and deserts in pursuit of wily, fleet, murderous savages: why should any public service be paid for if not this? And how can the frontier be defended more cheaply or more effectually than by armed and mounted frontiersmen ?

Our regular army, so far as regards sending nfantry against mounted Indians, is a farce. Sending regiments to the Pacific is a costly, bare-faced swindle; but sending infantry and artillery to scour the Plains is no less so. You might as well send a tortoise after a crow. right to do this? We submit to the judgment What we need in time of peace is the mere skeleton of an army, composed of capable, honest, experienced officers, under department commanders who can be trusted not to be fooled by false alarms. Let such commanders have each a colonel and three or four captains who know their business, with authority to call out one hundred to one thousand men whenever they should believe a savage incursion imminent; and let our army, so far as the interior is concerned, be composed of these alone. The Pacific Railroads and Overland Telegraphs have given us advantages hitherto unknown; and no district commander need be three days in mustering all the men he may need. Now, just disband or call off your regulars, and let the district commanders be authorized to call out so many volunteers as they may judge needful, paying each \$3 per day for self, horse, arms, and blanket, or fifty cents less in case he is armed by the Government.

We do not believe this system would cost so much as feeding our soldiers on the Plains now does; while it would render hostile Indians very scarce after two or three years. Why not try it?

NAPOLEONIZING RELIGION.

On the 15th day of August will be the centenary of the great Napoleon. His throned descendant, in a letter to one of the shrewdest and most flexible of his instruments, apprises the world that he intends to celebrate the day by adding \$50 to the pensions of all soldiers of the Republic and the First Empire. The words he adds sum up a great deal of pernicious doctrine: "Though many ruins have been made," says the Emperor, "the great figure of Napoleon has remained erect. It has made me that which I am." Nobody will attempt to deny what the Emperor thus asserts with the force of a conviction, and which is in some respects the worst thing that could be said of Napoleonism, as we do not doubt it is the best which the present general absorber of like the whited sepulcher, full of blackening France could find it in his heart to say. "At bones and of rottenness. "an epoch when complaints of the progress of The expedition under the command of Sir skepticism are rife," continues Casar's historian, "it is good to recompense patriotic devotion and to remind new generations." Put into another form of maxim, this means: When the church is failing, pay the barrackswhen the crozier is weak, strengthen the bayonet. But the Emperor makes a still grander 'announcement of imperial philosophy when he says that "to recall grand historical memories is to strengthen faith in the future; to do homage to the memory of great men is to recognize the most "brilliant manifestations of the divine will." This platitude is uttered with a gravity and stelidity that should excite by turns the ire and laughter of that class of sensitive and thinking Frenchmen who follow the lead of the satirist of Napoleon the Little. There is little upon its surface worthy of remark, but the general utterance of the Emperor looks unconsciously blasphemous and stupid, and the humblest of us may charitably suppose that he knows no better.

Not for the first time has the man who represents the great sponge principle of Empire at work in Europe intimated the great capacity of Napoleonism as an absorber of men and the opinions of men. If the Emperor were only Pope, and battles were religious sacrifices, and bayonets were points of faith, then Napoleonism would be divine, and the Old Guard an assembly of the saints; and, in short, the world's future state would be handsomely provided for. No one could stray into skepticism, if he tried, for would not "patriotic 'devotion," with bayonet in hand, be abundantly recompensed, and would not every child of the new faith of Napoleonism believe, as in duty bound, that the greatest slaughterer was the greatest saint? It is one thing that religion should be Christ, and another that it should be Cæsar; but it seems that the Emperor of the French prefers Cæsar. Our simple objection to his plan is that he would Napoleonize religion-worse than that, he would Napoleonize God. If we must remember history with a certain piety, let us then bring to the service of our faith in the future only its good chapters. If we must render homage to great men, let them be good men; and let us understand, in sheer despite of Napoleonism and in reverence of Christianity, that in the long run only the good are the great. We should not forget either, when we recall, for purposes of faith, "great historical memories;" andwhen in respect to the Most High we do homage to great men-to remember with the liveliest gratitude both Waterloo and Welling-We have our doubts whether the ladies of

the Equal Rights Association cherish a very warm appreciation of Miss Olive Logan as a recruit to their ranks. In her speech the other night at their anniversary she spared neither women with short skirts nor men with long hair. But she struck boldly at one social wrong which women are fitter than men to reform, and which Miss Anthony and her associates have been too much occupied, we fear, with the harder side of life to give a proper share of their attention. "I can advise no hon-"orable self-respecting woman," said, Miss ity to constitute a agorum for dealing with it. Logan" to turn to the stage, with the demoralizing even after the reestablishment of a monarchy.

influences which seem to be growing stronger and stronger there day by day-where the greatest rewards are won by a set of brazenfaced, clog-dancing creatures, with dyed yellow hair and padded limbs, who have come here from across the ocean. Modest and virtuous women are driven from the stage by the licentious fever for "nudity which rages in our theaters," This denunciation is tolerably sweeping, and, of course, there are many exceptions to its application. There are bright ornaments to the dramatic profession now, as there always have been; but Miss Logan is right in the spirit of her remarks, and we think it was quite time that the little army of women who aim at the abolition of social and political wrongs turned their batteries against this horrible evil, which is degrading a noble calling and corrupting society. It is cheerful to see a woman of Miss Logan's stamp, young and elegant, and the center of an admiring circle, doing battle so bravely for so good a cause. The dirty drama makes more sin and misery than low wages and unfair discriminations of sex. Women ought to be much more concerned about domestic purity than the right of suffrage, and will do a better deed by looking after the morals of the young than by getting themselves into Congress or the Common Council. The loose drama can be reformed by woman, we believe. and by her alone. Let the priestesses of fash. ion put the wild license of opera bouffe and the orgies of the leg drama under the ban, and such performances will soon be swept from the theaters. It may be said that if respectability holds aloof, a lower class of sensualists will rush in, and the plays get worse instead of better. But experienced managers will tell us how mistaken is this fear. The bulk of our places of amusement must depend upon the respectable classes for support. The feverish passions of the viler sort of men are hard to satisfy, and their patronage is always an unstable dependence. The theater offers a grand field for the exercise of woman's reforming abilities, and she can exercise them so easily that we shall be surprised if Miss Logan's hint is not taken.

There is reason for believing that the present period will probably be regarded by future historians as extremely important so far as the social relations of mankind are concerned. The dominant distinction of our own time seems to be, that whereas in other ages, as nations advanced in opnlence and refinement. the number of their slaves steadily increased, it is now the rich and polished peoples which are striving to be rid of Slavery as an impediment and an incumbrance. In Athens the slaves exceeded the freemen in the proportion of between two and three to one, and in Rome the proportion of inhabitants reduced to servitude was probably much greater. In notes furnished Boswell by Dr. Johnson, for a lawcase in which the former was retained in Edinboro', the Doctor says: "It must be "agreed that in most ages many countries "have had part of their inhabitants in a state of "slavery; yet it may be doubted whether Slav-'ery can ever be supposed the natural condition of man." The Southern slaveholders used to say, in a

one of deep complaint and indignation, that they had the whole civilized world for an enemy; and we believe that Mr. Calhoun once made a similar remark in the Senate. It must be admitted that the tendency of civilization is in the direction of emancipation; and if it were not so, the value of material and intellectual progress might well be questioned; for the enlightenment which fraternizes with the naked and blood-smeared chiefs of Africa, in the most detestable commerce conceivable, is

Samuel Baker and the patronage and protec tion of the Government of Egypt, for the suppression of the Slave Trade on the Nile, seems to us to be full of significance. This is literally earrying the war into Africa; and if Slavery can be extinguished, or even materially modified throughout any considerable portion of that continent, the advance will be marked and encouraging. Slavery may be considered as substantially doomed in the Western World. It must disappear in Cuba, and, sooner or later, in Brazil. We do not know with precision what social forms may succeed it; but, in the necessity of things, must they not be of an advanced and ameliorated type?

The number of English papers in foreign countries has, of late, received a very interesting addition by the establishment of the weekly North German Correspondent in Berlin, Prussia. Unlike, however, The Levant Herald of Constantinople, Galignani's Messenger of Paris, and other papers of that class, it is not a general newspaper in the English language, chiefly intended for the English residents of the country in which it is published, but its object is to spread a correct knowledge of German affairs in the United States, in England, and the English-speaking countries generally. The thirty numbers which have thus far appeared fill this task admirably. They are replete with interesting information on the politics, the trade, the findustry, the natural resources of the German Countries, and to all who take an interest in the subject and seek for trustworthy information The North German Correspondent can be cordially recommended. We have frequently made use of its contents for our own

We have before us the report of a sermen preached a week ago by the Rev. James Reed, in the church of the New Jerusalem, Boston, from the text: "In the day that God created ' man, in the likeness of God made he him; male and female created he them and called their name Adam (a man) in the day when they were created." We wish specially to call attention to the following observations: "The distinctive masculine characteristics are those in which the understanding takes the lead; and the di-tinctive femining characteristics are those in which whi or affection takes the lead. Man is more frequently gar-

or affection takes the lead. Man is more frequency erned by his judgment and reason, woman by her feeling and perceptions. Not, indeed, that all intellect below to the male sex, and all affection to the founds. But the two classes of faculties comprised under these heads respectively, predominate in them. When men and women come together in a good and orderly way, they supplied to the other, just what is wanted. They fill ess a more perfect measure of a man. -Several days since, we attempted to state

the truth here so well expressed. We are satisfied that it is one which, in future discussion of the Rights of Women, it will be impossible to

The rejection by the Spanish Cortes of Senor Orense's amendment to the Constitution in favor of making Spain a Federal Republic was, of course, expected, for the Republicans number only 73 in an Assembly embracing over 360 members. The actual vote stood 182 against to 64 for the amendment. But though a minerity, the Republican party is strong in its influence, for it counts in its ranks men like Orense, Castelar, and Garrido, who will coatinue a bold advocacy of Republican principles,